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[Vol. I.

ON THE VALUE OF THE SPECULATIVE SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE,

With particular reference to the ordinary practice associated with them.

By Samuel Hahnemann, M. D.

[Concluded from page 37.]

Such a course of proceeding contradicts at once all the pretended philosophic simplicity and consistency of these *à priori* theorists. Not a single physician on the face of the earth, neither the system founders, nor their disciples, employs a single simple remedy in diseases, and awaits the final end of its operation, before he gives a new one.

Even if the virtues of each single drug were accurately known, still, such an employment of mixtures, such a use of different medical agents, at the same time, each of which must be different in its mode of operation, would in itself be the height of folly, and lead to a blind and confused mode of treatment. For how irregular, so to speak, must be the result of so many remedies together, how impossible must it be, to refer the effect, which ensues on the patient, back to each one of these several ingredients, so as to be able in future, to omit or reduce in quantity, or increase the one or the other? But that is not the case with such remedies; they produce together a joint effect; no one knows what this or that ingredient contributed to the general result; no one knows which ingredient changed the other thus or thus in the effect, or which directly contradicted the other, and destroyed its effect in the mixture. The case is still worse, and the attempt (to prescribe compounds) is still more censurable, when we reflect that frequently all, or at least the most of these things, are singly of powerful but unknown operation.

Now, to mix together, in a recipe, a number of such powerfully-acting substances, whose separate effect is not known, and is often merely conjectured, and arbitrarily assumed, and to administer this medley and several others, rapidly after each other, to the patient, at hap-hazard,—to the patient whose complaints, and diseased bodily condition, are judged of, only by deceptive theoretical ideas, and through the glasses of unreal systems,—if this is the art of healing—if this is not dangerous absurdity, I am at a loss to know what I am to understand by the art of healing, what I am to call dangerous or absurd.

Here it is usual to object, for the sake of saying something, “that the numerous ingredients in a recipe, are chosen on account of the different features of the hypothetically-assumed internal state, or, of the symptoms.”

Just as if a single simple medical substance, if only properly known, could not correspond to several, to many, frequently to all real aspects! Just as if the different points of view could be enhanced by a medley, the ingredients of which, unknown in their powers, operate against each other in the mixture, and modify or destroy each other in a mode totally unforeseen!

This medley-making, is nothing but a shift of him who has very little knowledge of each separate substance, and who comforts himself with the idea, that as he cannot find a single simple remedy, adapted to the disease, there may, perhaps, in this mass of heterogeneous remedies, be one which, by good luck, may hit the right point.

Whether such a mode of proceeding is occasionally successful, or whether it turns out unfavourably, still, in neither case is any thing to be learned by it; in no case does it enable the science to advance a single hair's breadth.

If a change for the better took place, from which ingredient of the one, or many formulæ, administered in quick succession, did it arise? This remains for ever a secret.

“We should give the same mixture in a similar case again, or, the same number of mixtures in the same order!”

Alas! the case which exactly corresponds with the first, is never found, and never can be found.

Besides, mixed medicines can seldom be prepared a second time, especially after a long period, precisely as they were at first. The same recipe often produces a very different mixture, when we cause it

to be made up by several apothecaries, at the same time, and that for very many reasons.

Finally, is it not often wholly improbable that a patient should have taken within the appointed time a large quantity of remedies, which not unfrequently are unpleasant to the smell, and disgusting to the taste? Do you know certainly, whether he took even the smallest quantity of the unpleasant remedy, and whether a less unpalatable domestic remedy was not used in its place, which produced the good effect?

How, when the patient did not improve under the mixed remedies, or even grew worse, in some way, under them, to which of the so numerous ingredients could we ascribe this result, so as to leave it out of the prescription in future?

"That cannot be known; it is best to avoid giving the whole mixture a second time."

What! have I not healed disease by the separate use of an ingredient, which I selected from the long-used and injurious formulæ of my predecessors, because it must be the only serviceable one in the case?

How unwise is it then, to order such mixtures of different drugs, often so disgusting to the eye, the smell, and the taste, each of which is not accurately known, either by itself, or in connection with the others!

We are answered, "that the powers of drugs are not unknown;" and I ask, "are the word or two respecting each, which the materia medica contains, to be called knowledge,—accurate knowledge?*" It is often nothing more than a list of names of diseases, in all of which the substance is said to have helped, (a long list, in which the falsehood† is often apparent,) of the names of diseases. I repeat, God knows to what conditions of body these names were given, and what wisdom superintended their christening!

* How uprightly Frederick Hoffmann speaks on this subject (Med. rat. Tom. III. Sect. II. Cap. 3. §. 1)! Quomagus in artis exercitio utile est, veras et non fictas medicamentorum, pro tam diversa corporum et morborum ratione, vires intimius nosse, eo magis utique dolendum, immo mirandum est, quod, si dicere licet, quod res est, *perpauca sint remedia*, quorum virtutes et operationes certae ac recte perspectae, sed pleraeque spem atque expectationem curantur frustrentur, *quia verae pharmacorum facultates in Democriti quasi puteo adhuc latitent!*—pauca certe supersunt, quae fidae et expertae virtutis, *plurima vero infida, suspecta, fallacia, iacta.*

† And how dangerous are such falsehoods! In nullo mendacio majus est periculum, quam in medico.—*Plin. Hist. Nat. Lib. 29, c. I.*

Whence then do the treatises on *materia medica* get their statements? Not from an immediate revelation, I should suppose? * Yet, in truth, one might almost believe, that they came from an immediate revelation from above, for they cannot originate in the practice of physicians, who, as is well known, hold it beneath their dignity to prescribe a

* Though the *materia medica* can, in truth, only proceed from experience, yet has it been subjected to arbitrary opinions, ideal dreams, and hypotheses, to-day moulded into one form, and to-morrow another, according to the dictate of the system of medicine which, for the time, happened to reign. The remedies which were applied by the ancients, as *alexepharmica*, *cephalica*, *splenica*, *uterina*, were afterwards called to undertake offices of antispasmodics, and nervines. When medicine accepted the notions of rigidity and relaxation (*strictum and laxum*) as the principal element of diseases, all the remedies which had served under other avocations were crowded into the one or the other of these two divisions. When, however, the science began to require means to purify the blood, or to destroy morbid matters, the self-same drugs, which had been called tonics, or sedatives, or diaphoretics, or eccoprotics, or diuretics, were rapidly re-coined into *mundificantia*, *antiscorbutica*, *antiscrofulosa*, &c. When Brown followed with his necessity for the two forms of remedial means, those which exalted, and those which depressed the excitability, then the same medicines, which before had been arranged in so many ranks, were immediately set down for one or the other of his two regiments; and as he had particular need of diffusible and permanent stimulants the spirit of dictation found a ready expedient. Rapidly were the medicines transformed into one or the other of these titular classes; just as if it depended upon dictation, and as if the remedy were upon the command of a medical graduate, to undertake, according to volition, the one or the other function. Just as if the influence of the *cinchona* should diffuse itself less rapidly through the organism, or should, in its secondary effects, remain much longer in the system than the equally unknown *opium*!

The system-maker, as matters have hitherto stood, needed only to decree which new character this or that medicine should perform, whether it should be a *revertens*, or an *invertens*, or a *torpens*, (Darwin;) and lo! it must submit to be used for the task until it should become necessary to re-baptize it for another new system, and it should again, in the same decretal manner, be desired for another purpose. "But," I hear it replied, "if the operation of the remedies were pointed out in their chemical elements, as according to the very latest of systems is done, then shall we proceed upon principles of right reason." According to this idea, the remedies will again be classed (just as arbitrarily) into the carbonized, the hydrogenized, &c. &c., and to each of these arbitrary classes will be assigned a particular style of operating. But the blue cabbage, roast-beef, and the oaten-cake, do not lack of a rich allowance of azote, carbon, or hydrogen; where do their medicinal powers hide themselves, when they are so fully ascribed to the other articles containing the same constituents?

What is to become of the science which rules over human life so long as mere fancy, and arbitrary sentiment, controls its principal elements?

single simple substance, and nothing more, in disease, and who would rather have the patient die, and have the science of medicine remain for ever in ignorance, than give up their learned privilege of prescribing artificially—compounded recipes.

Since, then, the books on *materia medica*, to speak moderately, could not borrow the greater part of their statements, as to the so-called virtues of pure simple medical agents from the experiments of learned physicians, it being almost impossible to obtain any thing of the kind from that source, whence then have they got them?

Most of the assumed virtues of the simple remedies, were originally brought to light by domestic practice alone, and brought into vogue by laymen and uneducated men, who frequently were not competent to judge of the genuineness of the drug, often not to give its true name, and least of all, accurately to mark the diseased state in which it was said to have been useful. I say, "was said to have been useful," for even they, in case of necessity, employ this or that domestic remedy close on the first, so that, finally, we are ignorant what has really proved of service, even supposing the case itself to be accurately understood, which, in such hands, it never is.

The old herbalists, Matthioli, Tabernæmontanus, Gesner, Fuchs, Lonicerus, Ray, Tournefort, Bock, Lobel, Thurneisser, Clusius, Bauhin, &c., collected these bald reports, mixed with superstition and conjecture, very briefly, superficially, and confusedly, and mixed it up with what the original compiler, Dioscorides, had collected on the subject, in the same spirit, and our seemingly-learned *materia medica* was filled up from this unphilosophical catalogue, one copied from the other, down to modern times. This is its origin, (doubtful at best.)*

* How implicitly our books of *materia medica* have adopted the statements of these impure sources is evident from this circumstance, among others, that they ascribe virtues to simple drugs, which were founded originally on mere surmises of our superstitious forefathers. They, childish enough, stamped several medicines as remedies for diseases merely on account of some external resemblance to some sensible effects of those diseases, (signature) or ascribed the same qualities to others, whose efficacy was deduced from old women's tales, or from qualities which had no actual connection whatever with their fancied medical efficacy. Thus the roots of the orchis, tribe and of salep are still held out as an analepticum and aphrodisiacum; being divided, as it were, in the shape of two testicles, which the ancients looked upon as an omen that they would assist the generative power in men. Hypericum is still honoured as a remedy for wounds, because the ancients stamped that character on it

The few books which form an exception to the foregoing, (Bergius, and Cullen,) are so much the more meagre in their statements of the virtues of medicines, little, positive, is to be learned from them, since

from the trivial circumstance that the yellow buds when crushed in the fingers express a blood-red juice, a fact which also acquired for it the ominous name of St. John's blood, [in English, St. John's wort.] Whence do Chelidonium, Barberry bark and Turmeric (*Curcuma*) derive their reputation in the materia medica against jaundice, except from its having been formerly fancied that the yellow milk of the former, and the yellow colour contained in the two others, afforded a certain indication (signature) that they must be serviceable in a yellow disorder? And whence, in particular, does Chelidonium derive its name and its fancied effect in obscurity of vision, but from the old fable, that the swallows restored the eye-sight of their blind young by means of this plant? Dragon's blood, though worthless, must still prove of service in bleeding of the gums and hæmorrhages, merely from its name and its blood-red colour! *Ranunculus ficaria* and *Scrophularia nodosa*, we are still told will assist in hæmorrhoidal tumours merely because both plants have small knots on their roots. Madder acquired its renown as a menstrual remedy from its dark-red colour; and because, when given to animals, it produces a red colour in their bones, it is extolled in the materia medica as especially beneficial in diseases of the bones! Saponaria is still magnified in our books as a valuable discutient and detergent, because the decoction of the root when beaten foams like soap-suds, although, in all other respects, it is wholly contrary to soap, and does not, like it, lose its foaming quality by the addition of an acid, but, on the contrary, by potash. And does Soap derive its supposed virtue to dissolve obstructions and indurations in the body from any other source than from the belief that it must exercise a dissolving efficacy in the living organism, as it does in domestic affairs, and in chemical processes? Inasmuch as cabinet makers employed in their art three coloured woods under the common name of sandal-wood, they must necessarily have a common efficacy in medicine, (in the so-called blood-purifying drinks,) although the yellow and white (*santalum album*), which is a very different tree from the red (*pterocarpus santalinus*), produces very violent and serious effects, which, however, the materia medica knows nothing of. Because the bark of the cinchona tastes bitter and astringent, the bitter and astringent tasted barks of the ash, horse-chesnut, and willow, are considered as producing similar effects to Peruvian bark; as though the taste could detect the medical operation! For no other reason than that some plants have a bitter taste, especially *gentiana centaurium* called *fel ferreæ* for no other reason than this do we feel satisfied that they can supply the place of the human bile. Because the roots of the *carex arenaria* have an external resemblance to *sarsaparilla*, it has been inferred that the former must have the same virtues as the latter. The materia medica ascribes the same healing virtue to the stellated anise as to aniseed, for no other reason than that the latter resembles in taste and smell the capsules of the former, while some parts of the tree which bears them (*ilicium anisatum*) are used in the Philippine Islands as a poison by suicides. This is a philosophical and experimental origin for the materia medica!

they generally, especially the latter, omitted every thing doubtful and uncertain.

But one among thousands, Murray, specifies the cases in which the medicines were used. But these authorities are generally contradictory, an affirmative side against a negative, and thus, even here, we are often at a loss to decide; cases often occur in which he adds a regret (would that he had expressed it in all) that the medicine was used not singly but in conjunction with several others,—so that here, too, we are in the dark.

The very authorities, too, which are advanced, often leave the reader in uncertainty as to the nature and precise character of the disease, in which the remedy was employed.

How little to be depended upon the most of those observers were, is evident from the fact that they generally assure us, "that the remedy in their hands never proved injurious, never caused the least harm, even if it did not prove of service," when, in truth, every powerful drug must injure and produce unfavourable results, in all cases where it does not prove of service,—a principle which admits of *no* exception. So that this, too, is sheer falsehood.

And what is the gentle reader to learn from this best of all possible *materia medicas*? Surely, little that is positive,—little that is positive, and that respecting the only means of restoring health!

Just Heaven! Let us but reflect how dangerous must be the use in diseases of these drugs, not the hundredth part of whose qualities is known, which are as different from each other as the clouds in heaven, to ascertain the nature of which, even in the most proper manner, is a laborious task, and whose number is legion!

Further, let us reflect, how wholly precarious, and I might say blind, are those prescriptions, by which cases of disease, seen amiss through the false medium of ideal systems, are to be overcome by several of these almost unknown drugs at once, mixed in one or more of such formulæ. I here draw the curtain.

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Thus, spite of almost uninterrupted changes for more than two thousand years, in physiological, pathological, and therapeutic systems, founded on physical, atomic, chemical, ideal, pneumatic, and mystical theories, in this infancy of our knowledge of the true virtues of

simple remedies, thus, even in this age, which in every other particular hastens so rapidly towards perfection, it still continued to be the case, that but a very small portion of human diseases could be removed in such a way as to show, beyond a doubt, that their removal was the work of the physician; as to other diseases, they either remained as completely incurable as before the time of Galen, or new diseases, of different forms, arose from the medical treatment in place of the original ones, or the power of the still energetic vitality, (generally assisted by secret abandonment of the medicines,) in course of time conquered the disease; or else individual cases of disease, where nothing else would avail, were removed by blind, lucky chance, or, finally, the universal stiller of all earthly sufferings interposed.

This is the true, though frightful condition of the previous system of medicine, which, under the treacherous promise of health and cure, preys upon the life of so many of the human family.

Oh, that I could succeed in directing the better part of physicians, those who sympathize with the sufferings of their brethren, and long to be enabled to help them, to purer, more direct and certain principles!

Let the annals of history denounce shame on him who paralyzes by deception, and ideal fancies, our science, destined to succour the unfortunate!

And on the other hand the godlike reward of an approving conscience, and an unfading civic crown, to every one who helps to make our Art more beneficent!

ON THE HOMŒOPATHIC DOSES OF MEDICINES.

So constantly changing and uncertain are the principles of Allopathia (the medicine of the schools) and so wholly empirical are all the firm results of the ordinary practice, that nearly every well-instructed physician is looking with anxiety for the appearance of a new and more philosophical clue to the labyrinths of this important art. Probably the only obstacle which stands in the way of the universal adoption of Homœopathia as this palpable desideratum, is the size of the doses which its founder directs to be given to the sick. The many and unanswerable illustrations of the Homœopathic law, *similia similibus curantur*, which crowd themselves upon the observation and memory of the medical veteran, make him listen with attention and respect to

every proposition of Hahnemann, till the unfortunate posology of the new method comes under consideration—here the smile of utter incredulity arrests the current of his faith, and too often takes the place of all real investigation. With fractions of grains he is conversant, but they must not be too small, beyond a twentieth or thirtieth he can not be prevailed upon to follow you. This is not just—it is not in accordance with sound philosophy. It is not right to decree, *à priori*, what are the ultimate boundaries of experimental knowledge. We see around and within us enough to warrant the boldest faith in the field of experimental research,—and the severest scepticism in that of hypothesis.

Homœopathia rests solely on experience, asking of no physician an *à priori* faith; though it discloses matters of the greatest surprise, it does not seek to awaken, but rather too repress, that censurable credulity which swallows even truth without examining the testimony upon which it is founded. The firm, philosophic resolution, to try the method according to its own rules, impartially, without a favourable or unfavourable bias in the case, is all that the disciple of Hahnemann asks of his Allopathic colleague, and it is no more than the force of his convictions, the integrity of his purpose, and the incalculable importance of the question, render it right that he should expect. Though no conclusive arguments can be obtained from collateral considerations, in a case of this kind, where conviction depends solely upon absolute *experience*, yet as inducements to the instituting of this final test we offer the following reflections:

1. Homœopathic remedies are, in all cases, given for the purpose of combatting diseases directly, i. e. not by means of evacuations, as sweating, vomiting, purging, &c., but by applying their potency or medical powers to those parts of the organism which are possessed or affected by the disease; as the old school are in the practice of applying specifics, such as, mercury against syphilis, sulphur against pure itch, cinchona against certain forms of fever and ague, &c. It is, therefore, probable that when enough is given to produce a medicinal or artificial effect the object is accomplished, although very much less has been given than would be necessary to purge, vomit, or sweat the patient.

2. The remedies are given to such patients only as will abstain from all other than purely nutritious food, and simply thirst-quenching

drinks. Consequently, there are no artificial impressions to combat or surmount. The case presents only the diseased vitality and the remedy.

The dose can therefore be very much less than it could be if the patient were, at the same time, to be subjected to the influence of alcohol, spices, coffee, or other drugs, which often either wholly annihilate the specific action of a remedy, or very much diminish its force in the system.

3. The susceptibility of the diseased organs is very much increased with respect to impressions which are similar to the diseases with which they are affected; for example, it requires but a very slight quantity of a nauseating dose to aggravate an already existing nausea; a very little quantity of a purgative drug will readily increase a diarrhoea similar to its operation; an extremely small dose of mercury will exasperate a sore mouth analogous to its specific effects in the mouth, &c.

4. The medicinal power inherent in a drug is a peculiar force, differing essentially from chemical or mechanical forces, and, therefore, cannot be held, by analogy with them, to operate with greater or less intensity, in proportion as the substance of the drug is increased or lessened.

Experience teaches us to avoid this false analogy. Calomel, for example, produces as violent purging in a dose of eight or ten grains, as it does in thirty or forty grain doses; but, if the analogy were sound, the latter doses should operate from three to five times as violently as the former.

Of Emetic Tartar it is affirmed, on the authority of Rasori, Peschier, Broussais, and many other physicians of high standing, that in very large doses it ceases to vomit and purge the patient, almost entirely; whereas, it is universally known that from one-eighth of a grain to two grains, nearly always produce copious vomiting, and sometimes very much more serious consequences.

To ascertain the scale of a medicine's operation, we are, therefore, bound to rely solely upon experiment; the quantity with which it begins and that with which it ceases to be efficient with respect to health and disease can only be fixed by experience. It is immodest and unphilosophical, to attempt to dictate a single degree of this scale. The minute quantities of medicines administered with success by the old schools as specifics, (*iodine, mercury, and quinine*, for example,

against *bronchocele*, *syphilis* and *intermittents*.) also demonstrate that medicines operate qualitatively and not quantitatively. And the very serious consequences which often result from the exhibition of these minute quantities, as absorption of the breasts and testicles, marasmus, &c., from *iodine*; the mercurial disease from *mercury*; and dropsy, wasting intermittents, &c., from *quinine*; sufficiently show that even the minute doses directed by the schools are often very much too strong for the recovery of the sick.*

5. The extent to which substances may be attenuated and yet retain immense power is exhibited by the phenomena of light, electricity, magnetism, heat, gravitation, and by the expansion of contagions, as *variola*, *cholera*, &c., and by the vast diffusion of the aroma of musk, and of other odoriferous bodies.

In consequence of the very slight diminution of power which many of the remedies undergo in the successive dilutions prescribed by Hahnemann, it has been affirmed by him, that the attrition by which the dilutions are effected, discloses or develops, and even increases their peculiar powers.†

It is supposed by Hahnemann and many of his disciples, that the medicinal virtues are set free (rendered volatile) by breaking down the rude masses and the crystallized forms of the drugs. If this hypothesis is given as such, and simply used to express a conjecture about the mode by which the dilutions become efficacious, no serious objection lies against it. It is, however, in our opinion, no better than the notion that drugs operate stronger in proportion as their surface is extended: thus, if by attenuation, the surface of one grain of metallic gold be given to the one hundredth part of a grain, it may affect the system as strongly as the whole grain.

[To be Continued.]

* Homœopathia teaches that when medicines are used for Allopathic purposes they ought rather to be used in very large, than in very small, quantities.—*Arch. V. 1. 1. p. 25.*

But also, that when a medicine is applied as an actual, direct (a homœopathic) remedy, it must be given with a careful reference to its power, as established by experimental inquiries, and there ore in an extremely diluted dose.

† This dogma has been the most fruitful theme of ridicule and of fierce disputation of any of the propositions of Homœopathia.

There is, at this time, an animated discussion on this subject, between two able Homœopathic physicians, now in course of publication in the *Allgemeine Homœopath. Zeitung*.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS TO THE GALRICAN HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY, THE
16th SEPT. 1834, BY DR. PESCHIER, OF GENEVA, WITH CASES OF PRACTICE.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE JOURNAL BY J. L. SULLIVAN, A.M.]

"You have desired, gentlemen, to know into how many Departments of France the progress of this sound doctrine has penetrated, and what extension it has acquired in Switzerland and Savoy. Your wishes are satisfied, at least in part, and you will not quit this city, honoured by your meeting, without carrying away with you the satisfactory conviction that the march of truth in medicine—like Time, always advances and never recoils."

The address, then, eloquently dilates upon the influence which Homœopathia has had on the Allopathic practice in Geneva—and continues:

"But in order to bring the disciples of the ancient school to the full conviction of the preference which the doctrine of the great Hahnemann merits, there is, I think, but one positive method: that is, to present a mass of cures obtained without risk, without danger, without inconvenience to the sick, and in so short a space of time, that Allopathia can offer nothing similar.

"The time required is a condition of the highest importance, for if we should content ourselves with saying, *I have cured with Aconite*, the Allopath would reply, *I have cured by bleeding*, not making any account of the consequences, more or less remote, of the debility which the sanguineous depletion necessarily produces; consequences which, nearly twenty years ago, made me renounce bleeding in the treatment of inflammatory complaints, particularly in fluxions of the breast, and pleurisies, and induced me to replace the *lancet* by *tartar emetic*; a special method, which departs much from that of Rasori, and which has had, whether in my hands or in those of foreign physicians, such brilliant success, that it has been generally adopted in all the north of Europe.

"But if we can demonstrate that we have cured in twenty-four hours, without convalescence, such maladies, as, treated Allopathically, would have exacted about eight days of treatment, and as many of convalescence, we shall have the right to say, that, as to practice, at least, our doctrine offers an immense advantage over that of the dominant school.

"Moreover, if we shall prove that chronic affections have been cured Homœopathically, which have resisted the most energetic Allopathic treatment, there again we shall bring to light a degree of excellence which bad faith, companion of ignorance, can alone contest.

"At the present moment, the French and German Journals are full of facts which come to the support of what I advance. It is, then, almost a useless task that I perform on this occasion, but it is a feeble tribute which it is my duty to bring to the development of Homœopathia and to its propagation; and, I have so much confidence in the zeal of my honourable colleagues as to hope that they will grant me their attention. I pass to the facts.

Pleurisy. Pneumonia, &c.

"Madam N., about twenty-three years of age, nurse, of a sanguine temperament, coughing for several days, was taken in the afternoon with an extremely violent pleuritic stitch, of which the pain made her cry out at every accession of cough. I was called to her at half-past nine o'clock, in the evening. I found her sitting in her bed, agonized, coughing at every instant, having a hard and frequent pulse, her face very red, and head very painful. I gave her a single globule of *Aconite*, announcing that towards two o'clock at night she would be relieved, after an augmentation, however, of the stitch and anguish.

"On the morrow, at eight o'clock in the morning, I found the patient sleeping most peacefully, and I learned, that, as I had predicted, from two o'clock the stitch had abated with the cough, and the patient had been able to lie down and go to sleep; as soon as she awoke, she asked to eat: I permitted her, and also immediately to resume her work, and to put her infant to her breast; she was cured, perfectly cured; she has not used any other remedy.

"A female, twenty-five years of age, was taken with a general catarrhal affection, with lively and constant pains of the head, thirst, loss of appetite, heat of the skin, continual distress, pains and weakness of the extremities, constipation, urine scarce and red: she believed herself in the greatest danger, and those around her partook of her opinion. I was called on the third day of this illness, of which the intensity constantly increased; a single globule of *Aconite* formed all the treatment; from the ensuing day the head-ache had ceased, the perspiration was re-established, the pain in the members had disappeared, the constipation was relieved, the urine had resumed its natural colour, the

patient requested nourishment, which was allowed her: the third day after the *Aconite* she was at her business.

"The following fact is the most astonishing that I have met with.

"Frederic Besson, workman, probably intemperate, was seized at his work with a violent spitting of blood, (*Hæmoptysis*;) he was carried home, where they caused him to be bled; the hæmorrhage not stopping at all, I was called twenty-four hours after the bleeding: I found the patient spitting mouthfuls of blood, of which his chamber vessel was half-full; his face was very red, the eyes appeared ready to start from their orbits, a cough tormented him, and a violent stitch, which, proceeding from the left side of the breast reached the right, forced him to hold the body very strongly pressed with both arms, at each accession of cough, to diminish the pain of it; all the persons around despaired of him.

"During a short interval between two discharges of blood, I gave him a dose of *Aconite*, and prescribed pure water for drink, interdicting all other remedies, external or internal. Four hours afterwards I saw him again. The hæmorrhage had ceased,—the spitting was only bloody saliva, the fever had much abated, the cough had diminished; the stitch alone persisted: *Aconite* having nearly ceased to act, I gave *Pulsatilla*: Besson could not yet go to bed, or lie down; five hours after, nine o'clock, at night, I saw him, again; he was in bed, neither coughing nor spitting, bathed in an agreeable perspiration, and complaining only of thirst. I made them place at his bed-side two large pitchers of water, that he might drink as much as he pleased, and said it would be useless to watch with him, as the night would be comfortably passed.

"The next day, at nine o'clock, I found him dressed, seated near his window not feeling any pain, having passed an excellent night; and asking permission to take a walk, I granted it, and also to eat moderately. The third day he was able to go to work.

"Certainly, this was one of the most rapid and astonishing cures which we have been called to witness.

"Allopathic physicians to whom I related this case, asking them how much time it would have required according to the method of the old school to cure it, answered me that it would have taken *three weeks*. We have just seen that, with Homœopathia, one day had sufficed, convalescence included.

"But what exact resemblance exists between the symptoms, (from 268 to 302,) of the *Aconite*, and those which the case of Besson offered! And what reason can there be for hesitating to administer this precious remedy after becoming acquainted with its effects upon the sound human body, and with the necessary rules of its preparation and exhibition. Where a bleeding of twenty ounces had done nothing to stop a hæmorrhage, a single, imperceptible dose of granules imbibed of the tincture of *Aconite X*, has sufficed to save the patient.

"Kimmerling, ten years of age, subject to frequent inflammatory affections, was seized with a very copious *epistaxis*, (bleeding of the nose,) the blood flowed in a continued stream; called in the evening, after three hours of this hæmorrhage, and found the patient attacked with a high fever, pulse 120, and the carotids violently agitated. I gave a dose of *Aconite*, and left another in a glass of water, of which the child was to take a large spoonful every three hours; during the night the *epistaxis* diminished, but the fever persisted; the day following the *epistaxis* re-appeared from time to time, the fever continuing. The third day the fever abated, the *epistaxis* ceased, and the child was tranquil. The fourth day the cure was almost complete, all medicine was discontinued, and no other was employed after. The parents, who had considered the child as lost, have considered this cure like a second birth.

"The mother of this patient, at the conclusion of this trial and the watchings which it had occasioned, was attacked with very violent fever, with cruel pains in the head, beatings of the carotids, tongue red and dry, a burning heat of all the body, total prostration of strength, soon after wakefulness, agitation, then reveries, lips dry, covering themselves with grey mucosities, pains in the teeth, twitching in the tendons, all the symptoms, in a word, of a decided typhoid affection, which had attained such an extent that the death of the patient was hourly expected.

"*Nux* and *Aconitum*, with fresh water, were alone used against this terrible malady, of which the cure was manifest towards the eleventh day, the patient not preserving any recollection of what had passed.

"Young R., aged eleven years, was attacked with a very severe *epistaxis*, which no external application could moderate, when, after several hours duration, I was called to him. Finding the pulse strong and very frequent, I gave him *Aconite*, which operated with great

rapidity, so that the bleeding was stopped a few moments after my visit.

"The same fact was repeated in my practice many times, with a success as certain and prompt.

Croup.

"For some years past, Croup has become rare in Geneva; I have been called to but a small number of cases.

"The child Bl., very much disposed from his birth to inflammation, was taken with a pain in the larynx, with difficulty of swallowing, of crying, and of coughing; weeping at every recurrence of a paroxysm. I did not recognize in this a confirmed Croup, but certainly its first stage; I gave *Aconite*, and at the end of a few hours the child was completely relieved. This curative process has been repeated with the same success.

"The child, Guld, was attacked during an early sleep with a laryngeal affection, bearing all the known characteristics of the Croup; at half-past nine o'clock in the evening, I gave him *Aconite*; all the symptoms disappeared; the treatment was terminated.

Typhoid Affections.

"Marshall, a boy ten years of age, was attacked with a typhus fever, already confirmed when I was called; principal symptoms were pain in the head, dryness of the nose, tongue red and stiff, lips dry and livid, absolute *anorexia*, pains in the abdomen, dry heat of the skin, complete prostration of strength, wakefulness, difficulty of moving the tongue, frequent cries, diarrhœa, and deep-coloured urine. *Aconitum*, *Nux*, and *Rhus*, in seven days, removed these symptoms entirely.

"At the same time and place, the youth Jacquemin, about the same age, attacked with the same malady, but in a still more violent degree, treated in common by Mr. Chuit and myself, was cured by the use of the same remedies, whilst, in the vicinity of these patients, *others* sunk under the same scourge, although treated with all the ordinary agents of Allopathia.

"The same success was developed in other parallel cases, and several typhoid affections were cured by the methodical employ of the same simple means, to which I only added cool water for drink, and cold ablation of the surface of the body.

Erysipelas, &c.

Miss Annette B. was affected with a very painful erysipelas, which extended over the entire surface of one of the lower extremities, and was attended by high fever, thirst and restlessness. A single dose of *Belladonna* dissipated all the symptoms the day but one following, without leaving any trace of the malady.

Mr. Miede, 68 years of age, had for a long time been subject to erysipelas of the legs, of which, each attack always lasted several weeks, although vigorously treated by leeches, emetics, &c. &c. Some months since, Mr. Miede was again seized with erysipelas, which attained the twelfth day before I was apprised of it. I visited him at his residence, in Carouge, and on the evening of the same day administered a dose of *Belladonna*, which a strong personal regard alone induced him to take, Mr. Miede having little confidence in the Homœopathic medicine. On the ensuing day, I received a note from Mr. Miede, expressing his gratitude for a remedy which had the effect of promptly and entirely removing this annoying disease in less than twelve hours.

Mrs. Miede, wife of the preceding, aged and debilitated, was seized some months after with a very severe fluxion of the chest, which was treated in the ordinary mode for eight days. Her symptoms increasing under this treatment, and her husband having full confidence in the Homœopathic doctrine from the trial above detailed, requested my advice on the ninth day. On entering the room, she observed, in an almost unintelligible and exhausted voice, "*you find me suffering the agony of death.*" In truth, her aspect was most alarming; eyes almost extinct; tongue dry and blackish grey; cheeks injected with violet; lips violet and almost livid; absolute and general prostration of strength; pulse small and very hard; deep-seated pain in the chest; and difficult respiration and expectoration were her prominent symptoms. I prescribed *Aconite*, to be repeated every third hour. The next day exhibited a marked improvement: the patient could speak without labour; the respiration was relieved; the expectoration was less painful; there was a gentle perspiration; the urine was lighter coloured; and there arose an increase of thirst. The deep-seated pain in the chest continuing, I administered *Pulsatilla*, under the operation of which it gradually subsided. *Bryonia* completed the treatment, and restored the patient to health.

Miss Etienne B. 36 years of age, had been subject to attacks of erysipelas of the face several times in the course of each year for a number of years. Leeches, emetics, &c., which had been ordinarily used, always effected a tedious recovery. She finally presented herself for my advice at the commencement of one of her erysipelatous attacks. *Belladonna* was given, and on the ensuing day the symptoms had entirely vanished. Two years and a half have elapsed since this recovery, without the least re-appearance of the malady.

Lumbago.

Auguste Fremi, a poor shoemaker, consulted me for lumbago, with which he had suffered eighteen months, without any relief from the remedies he had received. His sufferings were so great as to deprive him of the means of support, and he depended upon his neighbours for food, which he ate with but little appetite. The pains were more severe at night than in the day, so that he was deprived of sleep. He was also frightfully emaciated. According to this last symptom, which indicates *Rhus*, I gave him a drop X, to be taken at night. The next morning the patient came to my house, holding himself upright, and assuring me that it was the first time for nearly two years that he had slept well. Two days after, he informed me he had returned to his work. He has since continued his daily labour; but the long duration of his disease has prevented the cure from being complete. He walks with facility, though a little bent.

Pains in the Head, with great debility.

A female, named Ebling, had been treated by able physicians for constant pains in the head, neck, and shoulders, accompanied with great weakness and sleeplessness. Antispasmodics, narcotics, blisters, and poultices had been employed without success, and the patient looked for relief only in death. Her weakness was so great that she did not recognize those around her, or even recollect herself. I was called in at this point of the disease, her Allopathic physician having abandoned her. A dose of *Rhus* dissipated the pains in the head and the neck, and restored sleep and recollection. From this moment there was a hope of recovery, which was not fallacious. *Rhus* was repeated several times; all the pains were successively dissipated; the use of the hands and arms returned gradually; and at the end of a few days the patient was restored to her business.

Nephritic Pains.

M. Bally, whom I had first treated for fluxion of the chest, accustomed to pass urinary calculi, was suddenly seized with severe nephritic pains, which neither baths, poultices, or drinks would relieve. A drop of *Nux* in six ounces of water, taken by spoonfuls, calmed the pains as by enchantment. The next night they re-appeared. Some sweetened water, which had been given to the patient for a drink, was vainly employed by him without my knowledge. Early in the morning I was sent for, and repeated the *Nux* with the same success as before. The patient was cured.

Sore Throats.

Allopathia must yield to Homœopathia in successful treatment of sore throats, for nothing can compare with its prompt effects, whether in light or severe cases. Gentleness of remedies, rapidity of action, and completeness of cure, are all in favour of the Homœopathic prescriptions.

It may be observed, that in very violent cases, the physician ought not to expect a cure in less than from three to five days.

Hauser was seized with a violent sore throat, which he bore two days, at the end of which he sent for me. I found him in bed, unable to swallow—the tongue and gullet of the deepest red—face and conjunctiva also very red—pulse full, hard, and frequent, and the whole body burning. I gave a dose of *Belladonna*. The next morning I found him without fever, speaking and swallowing easily, and requesting to be allowed food. He stated that at three o'clock in the morning the pain was very violent, but suddenly disappeared, and that he had slept well afterwards. He was cured.

V—, printer, was very subject to sore throat, so violent that the pain caused strong convulsions, and he was obliged to have the tonsils cut to prevent suffocation. Attacked again with this disease, he had recourse to my care. He received a dose of *Belladonna*. The disease increased the day after; and on the following day the patient thought himself in great danger and near suffocation. I administered another dose of *Belladonna* the same night, and the disease was completely dissipated. V— was able to return to his work in two days, after an absence of five days in all, whilst ordinarily he was deprived of the ability to work from two to three weeks. This attack was several months ago, and he has not, to my knowledge, been troubled since.

Being on business at the house of Madam R., a young nurse, I learned that she was suffering severely with sore throat. On examination, I found that deglutition was almost impossible, as well as opening the mouth and protruding of the tongue. The patient, who could not speak, gave me to understand that she was subject to this disease, from which she had suffered much; and, during the last attack, the physician had lanced the tonsils. She accepted my assistance without faith, and smiled incredulously on receiving a globule of *Belladonna*. The next day she said she was no better: nevertheless, as she was able to *tell* this herself, which she could not have done the evening before, I was satisfied that she deceived herself. She requested me to reiterate the remedy, which I did, though believing it unnecessary. The day following she assured me, with much satisfaction, that she was completely cured. It is needless, perhaps, to add that there was no convalescent time, the patient being able to go out immediately and attend to her business.

I could easily increase this list of prompt cures in acute diseases; and it would, perhaps, demonstrate, without replication, to our detractors, how false and ridiculous is their assertion, that, at most, Homœopathia is useful only in chronic nervous affections; but a sufficient number of facts will be disclosed in time to confound them, and enable us to prove how devoid of foundation is their reproach, that we are occupied with Charlatanism in disguise.

"FATAL BLOW TO HOMŒOPATHISM IN RUSSIA."

The title we have quoted is taken from the "Medico-chirurgical Review," a London Allopathic Quarterly, edited by *James Johnson*, M.D. physician extraordinary to the King of Great Britain, &c. &c. Dr. Johnson is the author of several transcendental theories, which the severe logic of Hahnemann renders as ridiculous as the dreams of Paracelsus or Brown. Independent of the question touching the discoveries of Hahnemann, there can be no doubt of his having exposed the presumptuous and utterly unsound basis of the ordinary school so clearly, so palpably, and at the same time so unsparingly, that those who have built high hopes of renown and lasting distinction upon the published products of their medical fancies, (among whom Dr. Johnson

is a printe,) will strive, by every effort of genius and every prerogative of place, to prevent a dispassionate perusal of his writings. Dr. Johnson has taken a vast deal of pains to suppress the discussion of Homœopathia; and the course he has pursued has certainly had the effect to put off the evil day for at least ten or twelve years. Instead of following the example of a much abler author and more distinguished journalist, *Hufeland* of Berlin, by admitting the whole subject to the rank of critical analysis, he has only noticed it at very distant intervals, and in the brief and authoritative style which proclaims maxims of truth for the belief and government of mankind. He began by regarding the subject as one of the "mystic reveries of German incubation," not even worthy of notice by name. In June, 1820, the Doctor instituted the analytical series of his Review, and then doubtless resolved that the name of the system, or of its author, should never pollute its pages; and he carefully abstained from naming even the fact that at that very moment there existed a very powerful discussion between Hahnemann and the old Speculative School, which, for the first time since the beginning of the history of medicine, brought the attention of medical men to the all-important question—What is medical testimony—what are the boundaries which the physician cannot safely pass—where does available testimony end, and presumptuous hypothesis begin?

It is not true that Germany has distinguished herself above other nations in concocting mystic *medical* reveries. However her belles-lettres, or her natural and moral philosophy, may have given her, among the merchants of England, the fame of mysticism, it is most certain that in medical reveries she has been fairly outstripped by Great Britain, Holland, France, Italy, and even Sweden. She has no Cullen, Brown or Darwin, Boerhaave or Stahl, Broussais or Rasori, and not even a Johnson, whose inspired reveries have puzzled and charmed the profession: she only boasts her plain, unpretending Hallers, Blumenbachs, Wrisbergs and Tiedemanns.

In 1820, Dr. Johnson gave birth to some reveries "on diseases of the liver," and another book "on the diseases of hot climates," and was seeking for the preferment he has since obtained through these *reveries*. It is not reasonable to expect, therefore, that he would import from Germany a discussion which, however it might terminate with reference to Homœopathia, would inevitably wither up his luxuriant gourd. After becoming physician in ordinary to the Duke of Clarence, and

after having acquired for his journal an extensive circulation, he found it necessary, and doubtless deemed it safe, to notice the continental war. In 1829, he admits the name of Homœopathia; but it is set down as a folly too absurd to require any thing farther than a short travestie, and an ex-cathedra *coup de grace*. In 1833, the King of Belgium, the royal family of Naples, and several of the German Princes, having acquired Homœopathic physicians, and Peschier, of Geneva, Jourdan, of Paris, Dr. Quin, of London, and Dr. Stratten, of Dublin, having gone over to the new school, Dr. Johnson finds that Homœopathia requires yet another and a better directed blow. He now begins to do battle secundem artem. He reviews a translation of the fourth edition of the Organon of Homœopathia in at least the imitation of a respectful scientific criticism.

In 1834, a distinguished member of the Royal family of England having taken a Homœopathic physician, the physician extraordinary to the king perceives the *necessity* of creating a sensation by way of an *ad captandum*. He accordingly picks up an old story from Hecker's (Berlin) journal, makes it appear new by concealing dates, and authentic, by coupling with it the name of a celebrated surgeon in Berlin, who had nothing at all to do with it; and heads it with the ominous and striking (but entirely false) title of *Fatal blow to Homœopathism in Russia!*

This story, which the Reviewer has shamefully abbreviated, was indited by a wandering German doctor by the name of Seidlitz—(by the way, Johnson discreetly keeps this name out of sight)—and had its origin in a hospital trial of the new method, which took place some eight years ago in Russia. How Dr. Johnson could have the effrontery to call this trial of Homœopathia a fatal blow to its existence in Russia, is more than we can divine; since it is a fact susceptible of the most entire proof, that the new school gained an extensive footing in that empire almost immediately after that trial, and now numbers among its adherents, with very many others, Dr. Trennius, a man belonging to the highest rank in his profession, and well known throughout Europe as an able and enlightened physician, and Admiral Mordwinoff, a cabinet minister, and a very scientific old man. And it is the more astonishing that Dr. Johnson should have made his bold assertion at the very moment when a special ukase, in favour of the system, was being published in Russia! Hecker is certainly very much to be blamed for

giving publicity to the informal and scandalous tale of this Seidlitz, *to the exclusion of the official report of Dr. Hermann*, the veracity of which is sanctioned by the supervision of the Allopathic medical faculty officially connected with the hospitals at Tulzyn, the place where the first trial was made. In 1827, Dr. Hermann, a respectable Homœopathic physician, went with Count Osterman Tolstoy to St. Petersburg, where he performed several important cures, and from whence, by order of the Emperor, he repaired to Tulzyn, in Podolia, to take charge of a military hospital at that post for the term of three months. Seidlitz and Johnson have inaccurately stated that the trial was instituted by command of the Grand Duke Michael instead of the Emperor, at Tutschin instead of Tulzyn, and lasted but sixty days instead of three months. They evidently had a falsification of an important fact in view in these mis-statements. During the first two months of the trial five of the patients died, *whilst in the last month* (that which they have omitted) *but one died*; so that by this falsehood they make the proportion of deaths appear much larger than it actually was. They make the general result appear otherwise unfavourable by this abridgement of the time of the trial, in reference to the *number cured*, and the *number remaining* at the end of the trial.

	No. Received.	No. Cured.	Remaining.	Died.
True Report,	164	141	18	6
False Report,	128	65	58	5
Sum of falsehood,	36	76	40	1

This is one of the finest examples of the *fraus piùm* we have seen in the annals of modern times. By filching, with much labour and ingenuity, the history of the first two months from the general table of the trial, Seidlitz and his confederates, Hecker and Johnson, have, without having mis-stated the numbers for that time, produced as entire and unjust a falsification of the facts of the whole case as can well be imagined. How miserable must be the resources of a school whose masters find it necessary to resort to such subterfuges as this!

But the list of crafty concealments (in effect, falsehoods) does not end here. The bodies of the four patients who died during the second month of the trial were examined by Autopsy. The dissections most amply exculpate the method of cure employed by Dr. Hermann from

allshare in the fatal results. The first patient was brought from another hospital, where he had been treated for pneumonia typhoides: the dissection exhibited strong adhesions of the pleura and ossifications of the bronchiæ of long standing. The second was a citizen in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, received at his most earnest request: he died in four days after his admission. The third was sent from the lazaretto of a regiment, where he had been fruitlessly treated for a long time for fever and ague, complicated with scurvy and bloody diarrhœa: he died soon after his admission of gangrene of the scorbutic ulcers. The fourth was admitted in a miserable leucophlegmatic condition, induced by a long standing intermittent, for which he had been treated allopathically in vain. His liver was enlarged to three volumes; the spleen was indurated; the lungs were mechanically very strongly compressed by these viscera; the blood-vessels were empty; and the heart was small and much withered. These are four of the five deaths which Seidlitz, Johnson & Co. have paraded before the world as caused by Homœopathia; but they took great care to keep the dissections (conducted by physicians of their own school) out of consideration, doubtless thinking, with many equally great men of by-gone ages, that "the end justifies the means," and particularly when that end is to suppress heresy. Again: They affirm that the diseases were "fever and dysentery." The foregoing dissections show what kind of "fevers and dysenteries" some of the patients suffered, and the official report abundantly exposes the falsity of their loose nosology. They further state, that "one of the wards of the Hospital de Tutschin" was fitted up for the purpose of receiving Dr. Hermann's patients, whereas, a poor school-room, having a bad miasmatic locality, was devoted to that object. To conclude this department of Seidlitz & Co.'s veracious report, it is affirmed that at the same time and place the Allopathists treated four hundred and fifty-seven patients without losing any! Shade of Esculapius, or of any medical saint, how wonderfully has the art of giving medical testimony improved in these latter days! How foolishly has Celsus said—*In nullo mendacio, majus est periculum, quam, in medico!* But as the Allopathists sent their worst cases to the care of Dr. Hermann, and as they had ninety-three remaining on the sick list at the time Seidlitz closes his singular tale, it is certainly possible that no patient died under their care for the term of sixty days; but upon such testimony we can by no means credit such an assertion. Seidlitz gives

no vouchers; refers to no official reports; he does not say under whose conduct this Allopathic miracle occurred, nor a word about the diseases treated; he takes the greatest care to avoid the detection or corroboration of his story. Dr. Johnson, whose journal always contains more or less of hospital practice, must have been aware of these exceedingly unfavourable internal marks, and is therefore *particeps criminis* in the fraud (for fraud it most assuredly is) by publishing it. He ought to have looked through the Russian reports for collateral support. It was not recent, seven years had elapsed; and if such a marvel had really happened as the treatment of 457 patients in a military hospital without the occurrence of a single death, it was his duty to have spread all the facts of the case—names, dates, diseases, remedies, &c. &c. before the profession, not only as a most singular triumph of Allopathia, but as an imperishable monument of Russian skill and genius. But the fact is, no traces of this very surprizing phenomenon are to be found. The Russian medical faculty are too well organized, too closely watched, and too seriously responsible for their conduct to originate such incredible fabrications. If the "common method," as Johnson styles the thousand and one jarring schemes of Allopathy, did actually effect so much in Russia, why cannot some approximation to it be found in the British and French annals of medical practice? Johnson's journal, which has shown the bright side of European hospital reports for about twenty years past, gives us no instance approaching within hailing distance of such success; and most assuredly our benighted American hospital records contain nothing of the kind. The only shift left to Johnson and Hecker to establish the credibility of their hospital figures, is to manage to receive another letter from Seidlitz, saying, that on the 61st day, the day after Seidlitz closed his famous report, the whole ninety-three remaining on the sick list were found dead in the morning in consequence of an "altered balance between the circulation and excitability," or from "morbid irritability of the gastric nerves;" so, that of four hundred and fifty-seven, ninety-three should have died, and thus the allopathic respectability of the report be saved from reproach.

After such a discomfiture as Homœopathia suffered in Tulzyn, according to the tale of Seidlitz, we should not look for further reports from that quarter. Strange to say, however, "some time after, the Ministers of the Russian Government called Dr. Hermann to St. Petersburg, gave him authority to select his own hospital, and to make

any arrangements he saw fit." So say Johnson and Hecker at least. They assert, in reference to the St. Petersburg trial, "that the results were most unfavourable to the new practice, and that the proportion of deaths to recoveries was much higher than in the ordinary practice." This is a sheer fabrication. The fact is, that the Allopathic commission appointed to witness this trial, and from whom Johnson and Hecker must have acquired their information, (as no one else was permitted to visit the hospital,) reported that the experiment resulted "NOT UNFAVOURABLY to the new method."

The essay took place in the fall and winter of 1829-30, lasting from the 20th of September till the 20th of February,—five months. Of seventy-two cases of pneumonia, (inflammation of the lungs,) seventy were discharged perfectly cured, one was taken from the hospital from causes not connected with the treatment, and one remained at the close of the trial declared curable by Dr. H. and the commission. Certainly the "ordinary practice" can show no such results as this: better, are impossible. It is a perfect answer to the question—Can Homœopathia cure violent inflammatory diseases? Of thirty-eight cases of synocha, (inflammatory fever,) thirty-five were discharged cured, two were convalescent, and one, curable, remained. Twenty-three cases of *bronchitis* (catarrh of the breast) were received, and twenty-one were discharged cured, one removed, and one, curable, remained. Here we have a list of one hundred and thirty-three cases of violent inflammatory diseases—diseases which often terminate fatally in the very best allopathic practice—treated successfully, no death occurring, without bleeding, leeches, blisters, salivation, or any of the terrible agents which the "general principles" of the old school render customary, and, in common belief, indispensable to the preservation of life. It should also not be forgotten that Homœopathia does not, like the existing school, consider a patient *cured* till every sign and vestige of disease (except such as have been wedded to the constitution by allopathic medication, and such are nearly always incurable) are radically and permanently removed. How Hecker or Johnson could have the hardihood, in the face of the foregoing undeniable facts, to say that the results at St. Petersburg were "*most unfavourable to the new method*," it is very difficult for us to conceive. The trial at Tulzyn might be falsified because it was in a distant province; but that at St. Petersburg took place under the eyes of the Government, and under the inspection of learned physicians of the opposing school, who certify the facts of

the report. Certain it is, that instead of being "most unfavourable," the result is brilliantly favourable to the claims of Homœopathia. Many other portions of the official report are very striking; but as the limits of this paper will not permit further citations, we conclude by giving the general result:—

Whole number received, 395; cured, 341; removed, 10; died, 23; convalescent, 8; remaining, curable, 11; remaining, incurable, 2.

Of the 23 deaths, 5 occurred of 10 patients received labouring under hectic fever and consumption; 4 of 27 cases of malignant fever; 1 of 44 cases of bilious fever; and 3 of 4 cases of organic lesions of long standing. The remaining 10 deaths occurred of seven various diseases, without even, in the eyes of the commission, attaching censure to the system.

It is worthy of observation that the trial took place in the autumn and winter of a Russian climate.

How, after the Commission, who were eye-witnesses of this experiment, had reported "not unfavourably," Dr. Johnson could employ it to support his high-sounding "fatal blow" we leave to his admirers to explain.

It is most certain, we repeat, that though at that time the medical faculty of St. Petersburg prevailed upon the Government to suspend the hospital trials of the system, yet Dr. Trennius, one of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of that city, has embraced the practice of Hahnemann, and that the school has increased to such an extent as to call for the establishment of Homœopathic apothecary institutions in all the various Governments of that vast empire, an arrangement which was effected in the latter part of 1833, by an imperial ukase, six years after Dr. Johnson affirms that the fatal blow was inflicted. This ukase goes on, after establishing the Homœopathic apothecaries, to recognize the Homœopathic school as legally connected with the preservation of the public health; and, amongst other very enlightened and useful regulations, it directs that the Minister of the Interior shall publish in his journal a monthly account of the progress of Homœopathia in the empire, the mode of obtaining which is pointed out in the clearest manner in the ukase. The ukase, giving legal existence and immense statistic advantages to Homœopathia in Russia, was published in the beginning of November, 1833, and Dr. Johnson, of course ignorant of its existence, pens his "fatal blow" in July, 1834! We are aware that we

have been betrayed into a sharper humour by the impertinent fabrications contained in Johnson's Review than many of our readers will perhaps feel disposed to approve; but there is something so exciting to our feelings in the exercise of ex-cathedraism, (if we may be allowed to coin an appellative for the worst crime against philosophy,) and especially the contemptuous tone in which the learned Extraordinary utters it, that we trust we shall be forgiven for this our first aberration from the calm career which even persecuted Truth marks out to her votaries. We find a further apology in the fact that a few of our physicians have instigated the republication of Johnson's article in our newspapers, and have sought, by these and other improper means, to degrade the Homœopathic physicians in the estimation of the public generally.

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Bibliothèque Homœopathique, No. 4, tom. 1. Geneva, 1832, Dr. Peschier.

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT IN THE HOSPITAL AT LIEGE.

THE Homœopathic physicians have ever desired that the members of the medical profession should make a rigid and impartial trial of the Homœopathic practice, and conscientiously approve or condemn it according to results. Whenever this trial has been made in strict accordance with the rules of the practice, the result has been most triumphant, even among those who, influenced by the strongest and most bitter prejudice, have made the experiment for the avowed purpose of demolishing the obnoxious system of the "German visionary." Many of them have afterwards become its most zealous advocates. It is therefore with pleasure that we translate from the 11th number of the 4th volume of *Bibliothèque Homœopathique* the report of the cases

which were treated by Dr. Malaise, under the scrutiny of an *Allopathic* physician, in the Hospital of Liege. And with Dr. Peschier who comments upon the letter and report of Dr. Malaise "we are sincerely gratified to perceive that Homœopathia has been tested in a large Hospital, under the surveillance of a presiding Allopathic physician—and we desire for the advancement of the *art of healing* that the experiment may be frequently repeated under the same circumstances."

Eds.

Liege, December 11, 1834.

GENTLEMEN,

Desirous of contributing my feeble efforts toward the advancement of Homœopathia, I request a place in your valuable journal for the following observations. They offer the result of a treatment pursued under the inspection of one of our most distinguished practitioners, the presiding physician of the civil Hospital of Liege. They contain, I hope, all the requisite conditions of authenticity which should render them worthy of the confidence of your readers. In placing before them these new facts for the support of the Homœopathic doctrine, you have a claim upon the gratitude and respect of your very obedient servant,

L. MALAISE, M.D.

Case 1.—Mrs. F——, laundress, 40 years of age, afflicted with leucorrhea for many years, experienced during the commencement of the month of August, 1834, without any cognizable cause, the most violent pains in the lower part of the abdomen, attended with a general painful lassitude of the back and extremities, shiverings and horripilation. On the third day of this continued suffering, clots of deep red blood freely discharged from the womb, confined her to her bed, and on the ensuing day the pains became so intensely acute that the greatest precautions were necessary in changing her position. This woman, having encountered this distress for nearly five weeks, and perceiving that her strength was daily diminishing, concluded to enter the Hospital on the 5th of September, 1834.

The following group of symptoms constituted her disease: loss of appetite without thirst; sensation as if a ball was moving about in the lower part of the abdomen, which occasioned very acute pains; lanci-

nating pains in the groins and sacrum; difficult and infrequent stools, causing pain; painful oppression above and below in the groins and loins, with excessive tenderness of the hypogastric region, the patient shivering at the idea of having it touched. The *uterine discharges* continuing day and night, were composed at one time of black clots, at another, of bright liquid blood. A slight, dry and infrequent cough increased the pains of the lower part of the abdomen, which became tense and burning. Lancinating pains through the legs; great prostration of strength; confused sleep, frequently interrupted by the violence of the pains. Little conversation excited fatigue and depression of spirits.—Involuntary weeping.—Melancholy.

The patient was subjected to the Homœopathic regimen for two days, without experiencing any alteration of her state. On the 7th of September, *Platina 2* was administered, the patient using milk diet and sugar water for drink. On the 8th, the symptoms were increased; the sanguineous discharges were more frequent and abundant than on the previous days. At night a marked diminution ensued, which enabled the invalid to enjoy a repose of which she had been a long time deprived.

On the 9th, the hemorrhage had entirely ceased, without any subsequent recurrence. The slightest pain was not felt on pressing the abdomen; stool was natural; the *leucorrhœa* had vanished; and the patient desired food. On the 10th and 11th, the convalescence progressed rapidly, enabling the patient to walk about without suffering the least inconvenience: the stools continued regular. During the night of the 11th, she was affected with headache, heaviness and confused sensation of the head, sleeplessness, white-coated tongue, moderate thirst, cutting pains about the navel, attended with a sensation of heat, and tension at the lower part of the sternum on respiring. The same symptoms continuing the ensuing morning with less intensity, *Pulsatilla* of the fourth potency was given, which caused a disappearance of all the symptoms in the course of the day, after a slight exasperation. On the 14th, the symptoms were all removed, excepting an inability to sleep. Three globules of raw *coffee*, in three successive doses, every fourth hour during the day, afforded the desired sleep. On the 15th, wine and nutritious food were freely allowed. On the 20th, Mrs. F——, perfectly cured, left the Hospital.

The cure of such a serious complaint, effected in thirty-six hours by

such simple medication, caused great surprise to the presiding physician, who, after a careful investigation of all the circumstances of the patient, and her treatment, was compelled to admit that her restoration to health was positively owing to the use of Homœopathic medicines.

Case 2.—Elizabeth M——, 20 years old, having given birth to a child on the 7th of September, 1834, from the moment of delivery, experienced discharges of bright red blood, without pain. She entered the Hospital on the 16th, and made use of the Homœopathic diet during five days. On the 21st, no change having occurred in her condition, she took *Sabina* 8. During the afternoon of the same day, the uterine discharges were increased, and continued so through the night. On the 22d, the efflux of blood had evidently diminished. On the 23d, the cure was accomplished.

These two cases are interesting in their results. Two diseases, designated by the *same* name Allopathically, are known as *two distinct* complaints Homœopathically, requiring the administration of two different remedies. The impressions produced are the same—their terminations perfectly coincident; in both cases an augmentation, diminution, and disappearance of the symptoms.

The charge, that the cures of the Homœopathic physicians are spontaneous, certainly cannot be seriously proposed when such a regular progression occurs in most of the Homœopathic cases after the administration of the remedies, especially, when the precaution has been taken, in presence of credible witnesses, to keep the patients under diet for some time previous to the use of medicine. In these and all the subsequent cases of this report, the only drinks allowed, were sugar water or *ptisans* of barley or liquorice, and occasionally mild infusions of salep.

The first patient was affected with a peculiar kind of leucorrhea, which I have always cured with *Platina*. This case palpably demonstrates a fact which I have frequently observed in a variety of diseases, that is to say, that this patient suffered from a uterine hemorrhage, which, considered in connexion with the previous symptoms, required the *Platina* for its removal. By the same rule, if a person, affected with a leucorrhea for which the *Sabina* was applicable, should become the subject of a uterine hemorrhage, this metrorrhagia would unquestionably indicate the *Sabina*. From this we have been led to observe in many complicated cases where it was difficult to decide upon

the choice of a remedy, and where these cases have been preceded by symptoms clearly indicating a particular medicine, that the remedy which was suitable for the primary malady would prove remedially applicable to the existing malady, at the same time that it would extend a curative impression upon the pre-existing disease.

The second patient was cured by *Sabina* of a uterine hemorrhage which was strictly coincident with the lochial discharge prolonged beyond the ordinary term. The evidence of the cure would seem to depend upon the appearance of the lochia; while their non-appearance would seem to compromise her health. This was not the case: the hemorrhage was arrested, the serous lochia did not appear, and the health of the young woman was perfectly established. The menses recurred on the 8th of the ensuing month. It is my opinion, from the influence which the *Sabina* exerted on the lochia in this case, that females recently delivered may be relieved of the lochial discharges without the least inconvenience by the use of this medicament.

Case 3.—A young woman, on the eleventh day after her accouchement, wished to suppress the secretion of milk; the breasts were swollen and hot; the milk exuded in great abundance day and night. On the 18th of September, *Pulsatilla* 4 was administered, with permission to select such food as she fancied. On the evening of the same day the distention of the breasts was increased; and during the night the discharge of milk increased in quantity. On the morning of the 19th, there was a preceptible diminution; and at noon the secretion of milk had entirely ceased. On the 20th, the mammary glands had resumed their ordinary volume. The health of this woman was in no way disturbed by this sudden disappearance of the milk.

Case 4.—Another young woman, 22 years old, four months after confinement, wished to have the secretion of milk suppressed. On the 1st and 2d of December, she took every hour a table spoonful of *Pulsatilla* of the fourth dilution, dissolved in five ounces of distilled water. On the 3d, the milk had entirely vanished; the action of this remedy was manifested by a gradual diminution of the secretion of milk.

Case 5.—Marie L., 54 years of age, having laboured under a severe headache for three weeks, entered the Hospital on the 1st of October. She presented the following symptoms: a lacerating pain in the forehead, increased at evening, and during the night; a sensation as if the head was pressed apart, and then closed again; pains so intensely

acute as to compel her to shriek; strange sensations and noise in the head, as of bells, &c.; intolerance of light; the limbs feel as if bruised by fatigue; sleeplessness and dejection of spirits. The *sisters* of the Hospital, believing that this woman was affected with a serious disease of her brain, had her placed in one of the beds reserved for such dangerous complaints. *Belladonna*,* without being selected with sufficient care, was given on the 2d without producing any result. On the 3d, *Pulsatilla* was administered. On the 4th, the patient was cured.

Case 6.—Henrietta C——, 27 years old, having been sick for four weeks, entered the Hospital on the 28th of September. Her symptoms were: a very violent fever, attended with thirst and loss of appetite; cherry-red tongue, smooth and dry; abdomen tender, hard and tympanitic, and extremely sensitive to pressure; obstinate constipation for three weeks, burning dryness of the skin; fever. I prescribed *Aconite* on the 30th. The abdomen was surprisingly changed on the 1st of October: the abdomen became quite yielding, and could bear pressure, however applied, without occasioning the least pain; the tympanites entirely disappeared; the face and pulse were much improved. On the 2d, I ordered *Nux Vomica*. On the 3d, the tongue was less red, and secreted a slight white coat. The patient had a natural stool during the night, without having had recourse to a lavement since her admission into the Hospital. The *Nux Vomica* was repeated on the 5th. The stools were afterwards perfectly regular.

Case 7.—Lambertine L., 21 years of age, an invalid for fifteen days, was admitted in the Hospital on the 19th of September. Symptoms of the patient: an oppressive frontal headache, which was increased on walking, diminished on sitting, and disappeared in bed; no fever; pulse regular, but soft and feeble. The epigastric region was the seat of suffering, which developed itself in a paroxysm which would endure from 15 to 20 minutes, and re-appear four or five times during the day, and three or four times during the night. A paroxysm would appear suddenly, and acquire the greatest intensity in an instant: it consisted of swelling of the epigastric region, with pain on pressure, attended by

* Whenever the size of the dose, the strength of the dilution and the mode of administration are omitted, I wish it to be understood that ten globules of the highest dilution of the required remedy are dissolved in five ounces of distilled water, and a table spoonful of this solution given every hour.

lancinating and most agonizing pains of the stomach, which extended to the left hip. These pains were alleviated by heat; were more violent during the night and in the morning, and were not affected either by motion or rest. Every time that the patient partook of food, the pains were certain to return. The termination of the paroxysm was characterized by abundant vomiting, accompanied by chills, thirst, and perspiration of the forehead. The paroxysm also left a pleasant stupor, which was followed by sleep, but soon interrupted by chills, which required much additional covering. During the attack she wept and groaned. In the intervals, she was incompetent to perform any labour. She made use of the Homœopathic regimen for three days. On the 22d and 23d, *Bryonia* was taken without effecting any decided improvement. On the 25th, I prescribed *Nux Vomica*, which entirely obliterated the symptoms, leaving the patient perfectly well on the ensuing day. On the 6th of the next month, Lambertine left the Hospital enjoying the best health.

CASES FROM DR. BUTE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

I. *Vaccinin* has been applied in conjunction with other remedies, by Homœopathic physicians in the treatment of small-pox for some time; but I consider it a perfect specific for that disease in every stage, and have used it in a great number of cases, alone, with constant success. I give of the thirtieth potency one pellet for a dose. The patient usually feels better in a few hours after taking it, and by this single remedy I have always succeeded in shortening the course of the malady a number of days. I have given it in *stadio febrile*, when the *stigmata variolarum* begin to appear, and in *stadio eruptionis* and *maturationis*, with like success.*

II. I treated a case of tetanus, in Surinam, in 1829, successfully. It was caused by treading a fish bone deep into the sole of the foot. The lock-jaw was accompanied by general clonic spasms. Opistho-

* The editors have applied the *Vaccine Virus* internally in fifteen cases of small pox during the past winter, with excellent results. The remedy operates quickly and well.

tonos was the posture of the body. I gave *Arnica* and *Ipecacuanha* alternately, in Homœopathic doses, one dose every two hours. The patient was cured in twelve hours.

III. A youth of 16 had been afflicted with "St. Vitus's dance," (chorea) for a year and a half. It affected chiefly the right side. At the time I was called to him (Dec. last,) he was unable to walk, or speak intelligibly. His mind was extremely idiotic. The right arm was paralytic. I applied two or three remedies without effect. I gave at last the *Conium maculatum*, one dose of the 30th power, which produced immediate benefit. In the course of three weeks, the patient, a sprightly lad, went to work as a clerk in a counting house, in the perfect possession of his mental and bodily faculties. The family reside at Camden, N. J.

ABSTRACT OF THE EFFECTS OF SILICEA.

Translated from Dr. Rückerts' "Kurze Uebersicht der Wirkungen Homœopathischen Arzneien, &c." Vol. I. p. 291.

The *Silex* is one of the remedies which absolutely require the Hahnemannian mode of preparation to become active at all. In its rude state, however pure it may be, and even when ground to an impalpable power, it produces no dynamical effects whatever in the healthy human system; but when faithfully carried up to the sixth dilution, according to the directions of Hahnemann, and from thence up to the thirtieth, it exhibits a great variety of potent symptoms, of which the following epitome is a brief outline.

The editors have applied it with decided success in alarming affections of the chest; strumous swellings of the neck, and the same with ulcers in the ears; loss of taste and smell, of six weeks' duration; obstinate costiveness; and otherwise invincible gleans. We earnestly recommend those physicians who are disposed to consider the whole system of Hahnemann a chimera, to prepare and take the *Silicea* in the sixth or eighth dilution, in the dose of two or three drops every 48 hours. If they observe an innocuous diet during the trial, they will not fail of acquiring quite other convictions, however strong their scepticism may be, than those they now entertain.

Mode of Preparation.—Take one ounce of powdered rock-crystal, or of white sand, washed in distilled vinegar, heat it to a red-heat several times, cooling it in cold water, and fuse it with four ounces of carbonate of soda, in an iron crucible, till all agitation ceases, and it becomes a clear fluid, which is to be poured off upon a marble plate. This constitutes a crystal-clear-glass, (or silicated soda,) which is to be dissolved in a glass vessel, in four times its weight of water. In the solution, the soda becomes re-carbonated, and the *Silicea*, (or *Silica*) falls slowly down in a snow-white precipitate. The vessel should be covered with paper. The water must be pure distilled water. Spirits of wine added to the solution will produce a purer precipitation of the *Silicea*. The *Silicea* is now to be deprived of its moisture, by being subjected to heavy pressure between numerous folds of blotting paper, and ultimately exposed in the open air, or a warm room. A grain of this earth is to be triturated with one hundred grains of sugar of milk, and repeated to the third dilution. One grain of this potency dissolved in one hundred proportions of spirits of wine is to be repeated in the same ratio to the 30th dilution.

Special Rules, &c.—1. In mild cases of chronic sickness, and in robust habits of body the sixth dilution suffices, but in most cases the decillionth dilution is more apposite. 2. It belongs to the class of antipsoric remedies. 3. It operates upon the human organism for fifty days. 4. The exacerbation or too violent operation of the *Silicia* is counteracted by frequent smelling of the Liver of Sulphur. 5. The *Silicia* develops the greatest number of symptoms at the period of the new-moon. 6. The changes of weather at night, affect the head and muscles. 7. A thunder storm produces a very marked impression.

Record of Symptoms, &c.—On walking, faintness, sudden prostration of strength, and sleepiness. After sitting a long time, pain in the chest, and a universal restlessness of body. The least motion, especially walking, produces a chill, even in a warm room; frequently flashes of heat. Many spots of skin are troubled with simple or crawling itching. An eruption appears over the body, like chicken pox, with strong itching, or red spots and blood blisters, with light itching upon the breast, back and hips. The skin is very sensitive to the touch, and the whole body is painful, it pains as if beaten or bruised. The muscles become contracted and cramped; they become stiff, the

arms and bones heavy, the joints so weak, that they knock together; the weakness is especially perceptible early in the morning, on waking, and walking in the open air. Boring, pressing, stitching pains, and sensations of collected matter attend recent ulcers. The *Silicea* is an almost indispensable remedy in many forms of ulceration, as—in ulcers of the feet—in many kinds of caries—in malignant carbuncles—in abscesses of the breast—of the knees—of the female organs of generation; and potential against Scrofula and Rachitis.

The sickly alterations of sleep are—an inability to sleep early, from too much discursive thinking; the night sleep is simply an indulgence in extraordinary reveries and phantasies, with frequent starting and shrieking, or entire sleeplessness. At night great motion and throbbing in the blood-vessels, and epileptic contractions of the body—burning in the stomach, with nausea and vomiting commencing after supper—rolling of wind in the lower part of the abdomen—anxiety and restlessness—pressing and cramping stomach pains—somniaambulism—nightmare, with anxiety—and dreams of an extremely diversified character.

The febrile symptoms are not numerous. Interior sensations of chilliness occur either continuously, during the day, or the evening, or after lying down; also shiverings succeeded by heat: frequently during the evening, universal heat, attended with thirst, and succeeded at night by profuse perspiration, especially towards morning.

The alterations of the mind consist of a frequent and intolerable anxiety and restlessness; a great anxiety especially frequent after fright and noise; peevishness and irritability; sadness, melancholy, and weariness of life.

The *Silicea* produces a dizziness, which seems to originate in a painful sensation in the back, which extends through the nape of the neck into the head, and frequently so violent as to cause the patient to fall backward with a loss of consciousness. Paroxysms of dizziness also occur on looking upwards, upon walking and sitting, in carriages and boats especially, and are frequently attended with nausea, inclination and effort to vomit, and ejecting of water.—Also a sensation of stupidity without pain, and with ringing in the ears, which induces a constant feeling of falling backward.—Also loss of thoughts;—the person forgets correct expressions, and constantly misuses words.

The *Silicea* causes in the head:—congestions of blood with continued pulsation, and sensation of weight, as if the head was insupportable;

on rapid walking and stamping with the feet, a vehement shaking sensation in the brain.—With or without mental exercise, sudden turning around, bowing and speaking, a pressing, aching pain in the forehead—also in *other* parts of the head, with a sensation of weight over the eyes;—sometimes a conjunction of aching, expanding and pressing pains, as if the skull would fly open;—frequently splitting pain, increased by motion, which is sometimes connected with an exterior and interior pulsation, which is relieved by firm bandaging of the head;—also stitches of pain in the forehead and temples, connected either with beating sensations, or dejection and irritability.

Exteriorly the head aches by motion, until the scalp becomes painful;—the scalp itches;—is also covered with an itching eruption and lumps. The *Silicea* has been used successfully in *Tinea capitis*.

The *Silicea* produces an eruption on the forehead, and over the nose. The eye-lids are united by matter, early in the morning, with smarting pains; or biting sensations in their angles. The eyes are dim and tearful;—ulcers are also observed on the eyes, and tumefaction of the lymphatic sacks and glands;—also aching pains in the eyes and eye-lids, with stitching pains in the eye-lids.

The ears itch exteriorly:—the ears feel as if stuffed up, attended with painful pressing, and cramps;—In the ears is observed a clucking, as if some one was striking the drum of the ear;—also a beating at night, within and without the ears; difficulty of hearing, which is attended at night by a noise, like the ringing of bells. The hearing is particularly sensitive. The ear-glands become swollen and indurated, and are extremely painful on moving the head, and to the touch.

By bowing, single drops of blood fall from the nose; an acrid water flows from the nose, which renders it sore and bloody; the nostrils ulcerate, with pulsation in the forehead. Eruptions appear on the nose, and also bloody ulcers.

The lips are visited with a blister-eruption, which is converted into a scurf, with stitching or smarting pains; ulcerated spots appear upon the angles of the mouth; eruption, and bloody ulcers upon the chin. The glands of the throat and under-jaw are swollen, with stitching, or pulling pains, attended with soreness of the throat, by swallowing, with a sensation of interior swelling.

The gums become painfully swollen and sore by chewing; constant simple toothe-ache, moderated by eating, and increased during the

night;—also a tearing, or tearing-stitching tooth-ache, only while eating;—or, a wrenching-aching of the whole under-jaw, which prohibits sleeping at night;—or, a nightly, stitching tooth-ache, increased by warmth and cold; or, a burning-stitching toothe-ache, which commences after eating, and rages most violently at night.

Within the mouth, a painless swelling of one-half of the tongue, with ulceration of the palate is produced:—a constant dryness of the mouth, lips and throat;—or, an abundant flow of saliva and slime in other subjects. Pain in the throat, as if one was swallowing over a sore;—or, stitches in the throat, of a painful character.

The *Silicea* effects the digestive organ, producing a sour taste after eating; sometimes bitter and oily;—thirst and no appetite, in consequence of cold;—or, strong hunger;—eructations empty, sour and bitter; heart-burn, after eating;—nausea, early in the morning, attended with flatulency in the pit of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, and strong aching pressure upon the breast bone, which is succeeded by vomiting of bitter water; sometimes the nausea arises as if from the lower part of the abdomen:—after *eating*, are observed cramps in the stomach, cutting pains in the upper part of the abdomen, heat of the face, confusion of the head, faintness and sleepiness, and a flatulence of the lower part of the abdomen, which is succeeded by eructations. In the *stomach* occur aching pains, and weight;—the food lies like stone; the aching-pressing increases, on exposure to the air, with eructations, which are succeeded by cramps in the stomach, and cutting pains in the intestines; aching pains in and under the region of the navel.

Burning sensations in the pit of the stomach, and in the intestines; cutting pains, after eating, in the lower part of the abdomen; sometimes at night, with flatulency, increased by walking; the abdominal pains are sometimes attended with gaping, stretching, yellowness of the hands, and blueness of the nails;—rumbling and grumbling, in consequence of the wind, are perfectly audible in the abdomen, especially in the lower part, which is painful;—in the groins sensations, as if ruptures would develop themselves. The evacuations by stool alternate in character:—constipation, with a fruitless effort to evacuate;—or, hard, unnatural stools, which slightly protruded by straining, retract again;—in other cases, the evacuations are soft, and diarrhœa-like, attended with pressing pain.

Stitches of pain in the rectum, especially on walking :—the fundament smarts, during evacuations, as if contracted. Blind Piles, protrude, on evacuation, with pain and soreness. Bloody slime is also discharged with the stool.

The urine discharges yellow, and precipitates a gravelly sand :—sometimes there is a fruitless effort to urinate, with a biting pain in the urethra.

[To be continued.]

HOMŒOPATHIC INTELLIGENCE.

In France the new method is rapidly gaining ground. The Minister of Public Instruction has recently recommended the erection of a Hospital for Homœopathic patients in Paris.

A course of Lectures on Homœopathia was delivered last winter in Paris by Dr. Leon Simon. The course is in process of publication. In Bordeaux about 2000 patients had been treated Homœopathically in a public Hospital, by Dr. Mabit, director of the clinical department, with very great success.

We have no accurate intelligence from England. It is said that Dr. Stapf has been requested to remove to London, to take charge of the health of the Queen.

The Rev. Mr. Everest, of Gloucestershire has published a pamphlet of 95 pages in London, recently, entitled "A Popular View of Homœopathy." This work is reviewed, or rather the author is smartly reproved by Johnson, in his *Medico-Chirurg. Review*. We have not yet seen the work.

An Institution was erected in Leipzig, in 1833, for the gratuitous treatment of patients, and for the clinical instruction of students of medicine. All the cases are fully reported, and published quarterly. The Institution is under the direction of Drs. Schweikert, Haubold, Müller and Hartman. The Journal is entitled "Jahr-Bücher der Homœopathischen Heil- und Lehr Anstalt in Leipzig," (Annals of the Homœop. Hospital and Clinical School at Leipzig.)

A Homœopathic Society has been formed in Northampton Co. Penn., which includes in its list of members, fifteen regular physicians. The officers are: *E. Freytag, M.D.* President, *W. Wesselhaft M.D.* Vice President, *C. Becker, Licent. Med.* Recording Secretary, *H. Detwiler, M.D.* Corresp. Secretary and Librarian. The Society are about to produce a German Homœopathic Journal.

We have on hand an excellent translation of Hahnemann on Coffee, by D. Seymour, Esq. of this city, which will appear in the next number.

The next number will also contain a valuable paper from the pen of Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia, on the Homœopathic use of charcoal.

The third number will be issued on the first of June.